

JOHN T. KENNEDY. He is the Tallest Man Who Wears the Brass and Blue on the Force.

BENJAMIN T. HENRY. Hails From Maryland and Has Handled Some of the Hardest Characters of the City.

BERNARD McCORMICK. Mighty of Chest and Shoulder, Has Carried a Rifle for Uncle Sam on the Plains.

JAMES F. BRUCE. His Weight Is His Forte and He Laid Its Foundation in the Virginia Pine Woods.

D. T. DUNNIGAN. Is a Sergeant and Boasts the District As His Birthplace and His Life's Residence.

THOMAS E. GORDON. Eleven Years in One Precinct Is the Record of a Patrolman Known as "Old Ironsides."

J. M. KENNEY. Rides a Horse and Is One of the Men Who Came Back From the Greely Expedition.

Policeman John T. Kennedy is the tallest man in the department. He measures six feet six inches in the clear, and weighs 280 pounds, without an ounce of fat. He is 24 years old and named like Edmund before he was a police officer. He wears a peach-blossom complexion and talks in a deep down Marine Band voice. He is not only remarkable for his dimensions but for his police record as well. He was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 23, 1871. He attended the country schools and the country ball, danced the Virginia reel, drank persimmon beer, rode a horse, played poker and practised all the other amusements incident to life in rustic Virginia. He learned to ride the back of a blacksmithing and came to Washington. He worked at the trade in this city till he was appointed on the police force July 1, 1893. He was appointed as a first-class private, and did his first trick of duty, as they call it in police land, in the Eighth precinct under Lieut. Gessford. He was transferred to Precinct No. 4 under Lieut. Vernon, September 4, 1895. He has been in service on the Bridge and Road-Building, two of the toughest points of duty in the Fourth precinct. He has held communion at various times with Lem Cracker, Billy Johnson, Buck Hawkins and other Bloodfield desperadoes.

Benjamin T. Henry of the Fourth precinct is six feet four inches high in his socks and weighs 250 pounds. He was born in Queen Anne district of Prince George's county, Md., December 23, 1847. His father died while Tom, as everybody who knows him calls him, was very young. He began to paddle his own canoe in the office of the Maritime Gazette as the devil. He learned the art typographic, but laid down the stick and deserted the case to accept a clerkship at Suitcase, Md. He came to Washington March 4, 1872, as a clerk in the grocery firm of Hall & Hume, then on Market space. He was appointed station clerk at police station No. 5 in 1878, and was appointed on the force July 21, 1884. He was assigned to the Fourth precinct, where he is now doing detail duty. It was Henry who arrested George Cartwright for larceny from the person. Cartwright is now doing time in the penitentiary. Henry also arrested Douglas Cross, twice convicted of wife murder, but whose death sentence was finally commuted to life imprisonment. Mrs. Van Skiver, the firebug, now at St. Elizabeth's, was also taken in by this policeman. Big Lou Blackburn was also one of his prisoners. Henry has served under Lieuts. Noonan, Butler, Greer, and Vernon.

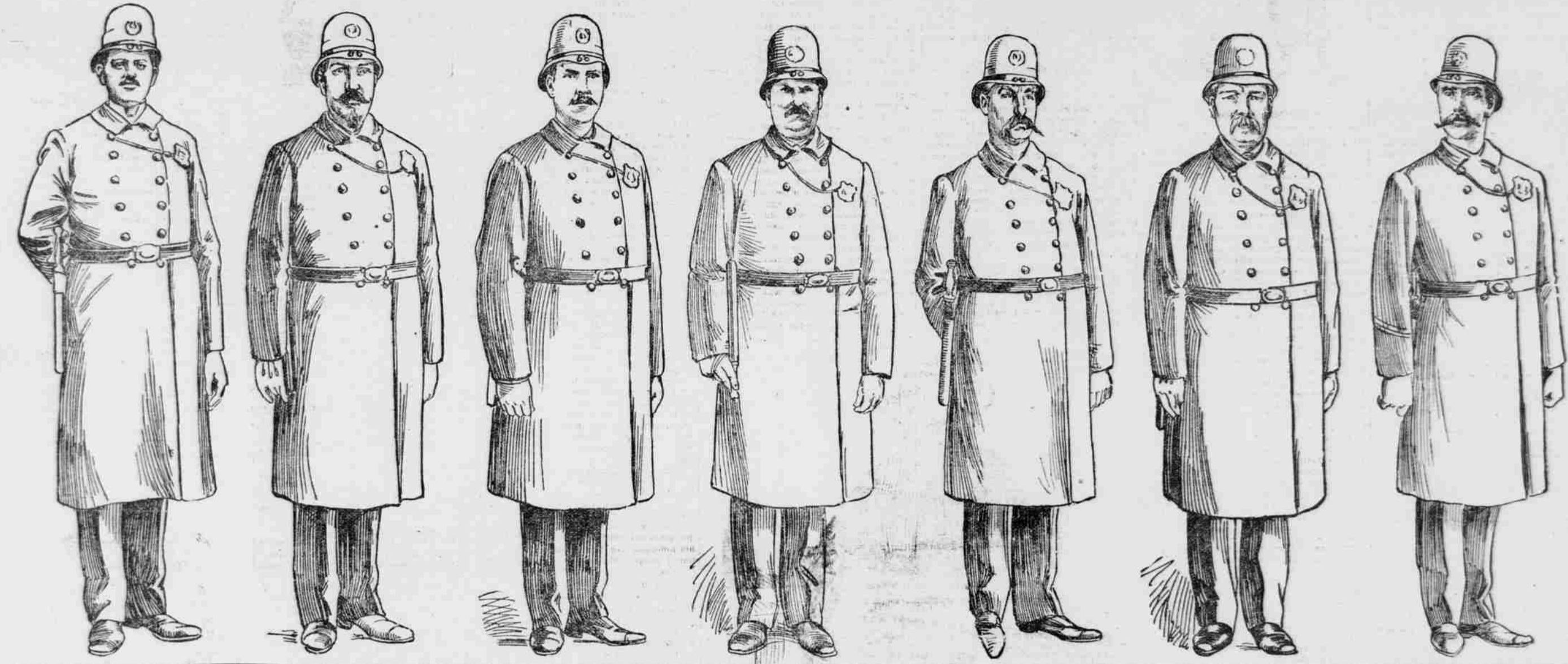
Bernard McCormick is the big man of Precinct No. 3. He stands six feet four inches in his stocking feet, and weighs 245 pounds. He is forty-three inches around the chest and fifty-four around the shoulders. McCormick was born in Milwaukee July 9, 1859. He attended the public schools. When fifteen years old he went South. He enlisted on May 3, 1875, and was mustered into Company D, Tenth United States Infantry, at Fort Concho, Texas. He remained in the service till May 4, 1880, when he was honorably discharged from Company H, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sherman, Idaho. He was a non-commissioned officer at the time of his discharge and had seen fifteen years active army duty in the West. He was appointed on the police force August 9, 1890, and assigned to the Eighth precinct. In that precinct he did the "camp" and "cocktown" beats, tough neighborhoods in those days. George Hawkins, the local highwayman, fell a victim to McCormick, and was soon to Albany for eight years on charges of highway robbery and assault. Hawkins had a penchant for holding up people in the Soldiers' Home grounds. McCormick also took to Irish Washington, who held up the wife of Gen. Eldridge, near Fort Place. The arrests of Clarence Winston and John Burk were also made by the policeman named in this sketch. Other noted criminals with whom McCormick has dealt are John Williams, Henry Johnson, and William Owens.

James F. Bruce is another of the giants of the police department, and although his length overall is only six feet three inches, his tonnage is 250 pounds. He is the police partner of Kennedy, and the heavyweights make their tour of duty together. Bruce is a Virginian, having been born in King George county, in 1858. Bruce did not take kindly to life in the plains, and early in life moved to Fredericksburg. Then he went to Cambridge, Mass., where he learned the trade of stone cutting. He worked at Boston for a number of years and became thoroughly inoculated with the ways of the flut. He was appointed on the force as a first-class private in 1892, and assigned to duty in the Eighth precinct. He remained there till February 4, 1894, when he was transferred to the Fourth precinct. Bruce is a competent fighter, and has had professional dealings with Abe Fitzhugh, killed five weeks ago by John T. Clark, with Dick Holmes and other dangerous characters. He was on the Loose alley beat for several months, and took an active part in the Bailey-Stra war, which waged there a year or two ago. Bruce not only stands six feet three, but he stands well, and the police say of Jim Bruce, "He's all right."

Sergeant D. T. Dunnigan of the Second precinct, is one of the big men of the department. He is six feet two and one-half inches tall and weighs 250 pounds. He is fifty-four inches around the shoulders, forty-eight around the waist and forty-six around the chest. He was born in Washington in May, 1853, near the corner of Fifth and N streets northwest, and only a few yards from the station in which he now does duty. He has spent all his years in Washington. He attended the school kept at the corner of Seventh and D streets northwest by the father of Mr. Wash. B. Williams. After his school days he followed several trades, but for a number of years was foreman under Contractor Gleason. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed on the force. This was in 1875. His appointment, it is said, was mainly due to the influence of Col. William H. Chase, then of the board of police. His first duty was at the old guard house on Louisiana avenue. Later he was transferred to the Eighth precinct, where he made a number of conspicuous arrests. He also saw service in the Seventh precinct. He was appointed sergeant by Major Walker in 1890.

Thomas E. Gordon is the most robust piece of manhood in the Sixth precinct. He is six feet two and a quarter inches from the sole of his sockless foot to the crown of his head. He weighs 230 pounds and can lick his weight in live wild cats. The nerves with which he is strung are so strong that he has earned the sobriquet "Ironides of the Sixth." He was born in this city June 6, 1854. He was appointed on the Metropolitan police force in 1885, and has served continuously in the Sixth precinct. Gordon, with his partner, Policeman Bean, patrols the "Proctor" beat. He has had a number of thrilling experiences. That is one of the sections of the city where a policeman may get thrilling experiences whenever he wants them. He is a terror to the toughs. "The gang" usually melts into the darkness when Gordon comes around. Before his appointment on the police force Gordon served nine years in the United States Navy. He was on the old flagship Pensacola on the Pacific station, on the Enterprise on her cruise around the world, and on the old Wyoming. He made a trip around the world in the Pensacola. He has three honorable naval discharges and two good-conduct badges. His record as a policeman is O. K.

Mounted Sgt. J. M. Kenney is the giant of the Eighth precinct. He measures six feet two inches in height and tips the scales at 225 pounds. It takes forty-five inches of tape to reach around his chest and fifty-two to meet around his shoulders. He was born at Gloucester, Mass., November 24, 1861, and grew up in the public schools of that town. He comes of a sturdy stock of sea-faring people, and his love for the sea is hereditary. Much of his youth was spent on the water. At sixteen years of age he put to sea. Next year he enlisted in the Army at Boston and mustered into Troop I, Seventh Cavalry. He served with that famous regiment through much of the Indian campaigning. He volunteered in 1883 to accompany the Greely Relief expedition, and on arriving at Washington he was made its first sergeant. He was with Gatling's ship Proteus, when she was rammed off Point Saline. He made the trip to Upernivik, a distance of 1,400 miles in a mail boat. He shared all the hardships of that memorable expedition. He was appointed on the Metropolitan police November 19, 1883. He was assigned to the First precinct, where he remained six years, mainly on detail duty at the White House. He was promoted to a sergeant in 1893. Kenney was with Sgt. Dunnigan of the Second in the fight with George McCauley and Mike Walsh, and has had his share of hairbreadth escapes.



NEW WARSHIP IOWA ALMOST FINISHED. Her Launching Alone Will Cost Uncle Sam the Neat Sum of \$5,000.

(Copyright, 1896.) In state, like a beautiful bird ready for her nuptial day, is the beautiful new battleship, the Iowa.

The order has come from the Navy to launch up the Iowa. And Congress has recently passed a resolution calling for six more new battleships like this one, now nearly ready.

The Iowa was resolved upon four years ago. An act of Congress July 19, 1892, gave the work to the Bureau of Naval Construction, and the shipyard she now lies. The Crump contract was to build her for \$3,010,000, including hull and machinery, and for that price she has been constructed, and now stands nearly or quite complete. In respect to beauty, fitness and power in war, she is the noblest thing that has been promised our navy.

The sending out of a battleship is a curious ceremony. It takes place when the ship is completed, almost on the very day the last bolt is driven and the last stroke of paint put on. Those who get her ready for the sea are anxious to get her off their hands and commit her into the care of the government, and for that reason her commissioning to her future watery home is conducted with such haste as to almost lack proper ceremony.

The battleship Iowa and all other battleships, when building, rest upon keel blocks. These have what is called "sliding ways," alongside of them, and it is these sliding ways that will at last carry the good ship to sea. The entire ship, for the time being, is the "cradle," and in this cradle the ship is securely kept until launching time.

HOW THE IOWA LOOKS. If you were to get a glimpse of the Iowa now, you would see a great hull rising far above your head. By standing upon a chair you could reach far enough up upon the bare sides of the ship to pat her keel. Above you would loom the hull, and above the hull the bulwarks with their portholes would stare at you inquisitively. Your look at the ship's keel and hull now would probably be the last one you would ever have of them, for, unless something happens to a battleship, it is not again dry docked for many a moon. Resting deep in the water, you see only her bulwarks, her portholes and a glimpse of her hull. Viewing the ship now, you get an idea of how great a part of a battleship rests underneath the water.

The Iowa is what the navy and people call "a cutting structural evolution of steel plates and angles." Without her armor she is stronger than any other battleship of this country, excepting the few launched within the last year. She is painted white, and looks very light, though she will weigh with her armor nearly 12,000 tons. Her length is 360 feet, her width 72 feet, and she will draw 24 feet of water. She is the great queen soon to grace American waters.

The launching of a battleship is a ceremony difficult, expensive and trying to all concerned. Even the invited guests aboard, asked to come and celebrate by eating and drinking, feel some of the responsibility of sending the ship out to sea, and refuse to

make merry until they feel the craft sliding into water.

When a battleship is launched it is not to make her trial speed nor to test her engines or to inspect her armor. All accoutrements are left at home. The launching is to prove that she is a good ship, sea worthy, well balanced, without leakage, and worthy of having the great engines and big guns entrusted to her.

CHESS HONORS FOR ENGLAND. But Burville, the American, Is Holding His Own.

London, March 14.—Great enthusiasm prevailed in the Pillar Hall of the Cannon Street Hotel, today, when shortly after the beginning of play in the international chess match, the victory fell to England. It is generally conceded that the game was well won.

Mr. E. M. Jackson, the winner of the game, is still a young man. A few years ago he made his first public appearance in the Oxford University eight, and he has since won the championship of the St. George's Chess Club.

The position between Pillsbury and Blackburn was followed with keen interest, and at 4:30 p. m. it was thought that Pillsbury could draw.

About the same time Tait succumbed to a pretty combination by Burville, who thereby secured the first victory for America, leaving the match an interesting game.

PROTECT THE MURDERERS. Battalions Ready to Quell Violence Against Jackson and Walling.

Louisville, Ky., March 14.—The Louisville Legion is now holding itself in readiness to be called to Louisville at any time. Colonel Castleman has received orders from headquarters to get both battalions ready to move at an hour's notice. Preparations have been proceeded with quietly and all notices have been marked confidential. The object is to prevent mob violence to the murderers of Earl Ryan, should any be attempted. Jackson and Walling are to be tried at Louisville, and there is apprehension of trouble on account of the strong feeling existing in Covington and Newport.

DECLINED TO RUN. gubernatorial Candidate Withdraws After Accepting Nomination.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—Rev. E. G. Shouse of Terre Haute, who was nominated for governor at the recent Prohibition State convention, has declined to make the race, very much to the surprise of his party, as he accepted the nomination in an enthusiastic speech.

He says that his zeal has not abated, but he thinks he is not the man for the place. J. G. Kingsbury, nominated for lieutenant governor, will be appointed by the State, and will take the vacancy.

Fate of the Raines Bill. Albany, N. Y., March 14.—Col. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, said today that the governor had no announcement to make as yet in answer to the request of Mayor Thatcher of Albany, in which the mayors of thirteen other cities joined, yesterday that a hearing be given the city authorities on the Raines liquor tax bill, which is now in the governor's hands.

Four Men Almost Suffocated. Lincoln, Neb., March 14.—Fire started in the wholesale and retail millinery establishment of M. Ackerman & Co., at 1230 1/2 morning. Four men who occupied rooms on the third floor were carried out by policemen almost suffocated, among them being District Judge Cornish and State Representative Spencer. One fireman was badly injured. Loss, \$50,000.

SMALL FRY MEMBERS WHO WISH ECONOMY They Are Eager to Oppose Appropriations for the District of Columbia.

A Washington special to the Baltimore Sun of yesterday says: It seems to be a growing custom among the class of small fry politicians who edge their way into Congress to oppose every appropriation for the benefit of the District of Columbia. In all other countries the law-making power cordially furthers projects to adorn and beautify the capital and add to its attractions as a place of residence and resort. But the element referred to loses no opportunity to descend upon the alleged injustices of the country at large contributing anything for public purposes in Washington. A contention of this character is extraordinary in its narrow-mindedness and illiberality.

The government of the United States was the greater part of the entire real estate here. It never paid a dollar for it, but acquired it as a gift from the original owners. Until within the last twenty years the government practically imposed upon the municipality of Washington the burden of sustaining all municipal expenditures.

Then it was provided the government should assume one-half, certainly not a fair proportion under the circumstances. Through the efforts of the denagogues whose only object call be the hope to make some reputation in their home districts for economy.

The people of Washington are up in the front rank of the most heavily taxed communities in the United States. They have for a hundred years been leeches upon the right and left to make things pleasant for members of Congress who live here half of the time and many of them almost all the time for the high officials of all grades who are brought here every four years from the States and for the immense floating population which daily pass in and out.

No public institution of any character, no public charity but is just as available to the citizen of each one of the States as the citizen of Washington. Members of Congress send their children to the common schools, for the support of which taxes are laid upon the citizens of the Capital City.

The people of the United States enjoy the splendid roadways, the magnificent parks, the beautiful vistas and all, and there is no evidence that the people of the country themselves begrudge the comparatively insignificant and paltry sum doled annually from the Treasury.

A few days since a Vermont member of the House complained that the people of his district had to help to keep up things in Washington. The boot is truly on the other leg. Treasury statements show that the District of Columbia pays into the national coffers on account of internal revenue alone twelve times as much as the State of Vermont and twenty-four times as much as the district from which this member comes.

At least one-third of the State pays less on account of internal revenue than the District. The fact is that in local and general taxes Washington, the capital of the country, has paid more to the government relatively than any other capital in the

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Good world, and it may well excite amazement and indignation that every dollar of its own money paid back to it for the benefit of the whole country has to be fought for.

NAVAL OFFICER MISSING. Assistant Surgeon La Motte Disappeared From Brooklyn Last Monday.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14.—The wife of Dr. Henry La Motte, an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, who has been stationed at the navy yard, called at police headquarters yesterday, and asked that a search for her husband be instituted. She said that he had been missing since last Monday.

It was stated at the navy yard that Dr. La Motte had left there last Monday, taking with him one month's pay. Nothing has since been heard from him.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson Dead. Terre Haute, Ind., March 14.—Hon. Thomas H. Nelson died this morning at the age of 76 years. He was minister to Chili from 1861 to 1868, and President Grant appointed him minister to Mexico. He was always prominent in political campaigns as a public speaker, and several times headed the republican electoral ticket in this State.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERICAL. Chicago Grain and Cotton Markets.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
May	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 3/4
July	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 3/4
CORN.				
May	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
July	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
SPRING RYE.				
May	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
July	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
BARLEY.				
May	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
July	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.				
United States 4 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
United States 5	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
United States 6	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
United States 7	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
United States 8	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
United States 9	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
United States 10	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
United States 11	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
United States 12	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
United States 13	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
United States 14	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
United States 15	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
United States 16	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
United States 17	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
United States 18	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
United States 19	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
United States 20	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
United States 21	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
United States 22	159 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
United States 23	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
United States 24	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
United States 25	168 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
United States 26	171 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
United States 27	174 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
United States 28	177 1/2	178 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
United States 29	180 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
United States 30	183 1/2	184 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
United States 31	186 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
United States 32	189 1/2	190 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
United States 33	192 1/2	193 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
United States 34	195 1/2	196 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
United States 35	198 1/2	199 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
United States 36	201 1/2	202 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
United States 37	204 1/2	205 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2
United States 38	207 1/2	208 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2
United States 39	210 1/2	211 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2
United States 40	213 1/2	214 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2
United States 41	216 1/2	217 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2
United States 42	219 1/2	220 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
United States 43	222 1/2	223 1/2	222 1/2	222 1/2
United States 44	225 1/2	226 1/2	225 1/2	225 1/2
United States 45	228 1/2	229 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2
United States 46	231 1/2	232 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2
United States 47	234 1/2	235 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2
United States 48	237 1/2	238 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/2
United States 49	240 1/2	241 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2
United States 50	243 1/2	244 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/2
United States 51	246 1/2	247 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/2
United States 52	249 1/2	250 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2
United States 53	252 1/2	253 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2
United States 54	255 1/2	256 1/2	255 1/2	255 1/2
United States 55	258 1/2	259 1/2	258 1/2	258 1/2
United States 56	261 1/2	262 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2
United States 57	264 1/2	265 1/2	264 1/2	264 1/2
United States 58	267 1/2	268 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2
United States 59	270 1/2	271 1/2	270 1/2	270 1/2
United States 60	273 1/2	274 1/2	273 1/2	273 1/2
United States 61	276 1/2	277 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2
United States 62	279 1/2	280 1/2	279 1/2	279 1/2
United States 63	282 1/2	283 1/2	282 1/2	282 1/2
United States 64	285 1/2	286 1/2	285 1/2	285 1/2
United States 65	288 1/2	289 1/2	288 1/2	288 1/2
United States 66	291 1/2	292 1/2	291 1/2	291 1/2
United States 67	294 1/2	295 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2
United States 68	297 1/2	298 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2
United States 69	300 1/2	301 1/2	300 1/2	300 1/2
United States 70	303 1/2	304 1/2	303 1/2	303 1/2
United States 71	306 1/2	307 1/2	306 1/2	306 1/2
United States 72	309 1/2	310 1/2	309 1/2	309 1/2
United States 73	312 1/2	313 1/2	312 1/2	312 1/2
United States 74	315 1/2	316 1/2	315 1/2	315 1/2
United States 75	318 1/2	319 1/2	318 1/2	318 1/2
United States 76	321 1/2	322 1/2	321 1/2	321 1/2
United States 77	324 1/2	325 1/2	324 1/2	324 1/2
United States 78	327 1/2	328 1/2	327 1/2	327 1/2
United States 79	330 1/2	331 1/2	330 1/2	330 1/2
United States 80	333 1/2	334 1/2	333 1/2	333 1/2
United States 81	336 1/2	337 1/2	336 1/2	336 1/2
United States 82	339 1/2	340 1/2	339 1/2	339 1/2
United States 83	342 1/2	343 1/2	342 1/2	342 1/2
United States 84	345 1/2	346 1/2	345 1/2	345 1/2
United States 85	348 1/2	349 1/2	348 1/2	348 1/2
United States 86	351 1/2	352 1/2	351 1/2	351 1/2
United States 87	354 1/2	355 1/2	354 1/2	354 1/2
United States 88	357 1/2	358 1/2	357 1/2	357 1/2
United States 89	360 1/2	361 1/2	360 1/2	360 1/2
United States 90	363 1/2	364 1/2	363 1/2	363 1/2
United States 91	366 1/2	367 1/2	366 1/2	366 1/2
United States 92	369 1/2	370 1/2	369 1/2	369 1/2
United States 93	372 1/2	373 1/2	372 1/2	372 1/2
United States 94	375 1/2	376 1/2	375 1/2	375 1/2
United States 95	378 1/2	379 1/2	378 1/2	378 1/2
United States 96	381 1/2	382 1/2	381 1/2	381 1/2
United States 97	384 1/2	385 1/2	384 1/2	384 1/2
United States 98	387 1/2	388 1/2	387 1/2	387 1/2
United States 99	390 1/2	391 1/2	390 1/2	390 1/2
United States 100	393 1/2	394 1/2	393 1/2	393 1/2

FINANCIAL. MARKET POSSIBILITIES. Dividend declarations on Sugar, Manhattan, Western Union, and increased dividend on St. Paul will have a favorable influence upon prices. Real conditions having an effect upon market values are continuing to improve, and but at current prices should return good profits.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERICAL. Chicago Grain and Cotton Markets.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
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